

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

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NUMBER 32

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$3.00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 \$2.00 per copy. The circulation of the Post is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

GO HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

W. P. CANADAY.

I wish to purchase a good milk cow.

Persons wishing to sell will please apply to Robert Kennedy, office of THE WILMINGTON POST.

A DEMOCRATIC FRAUD—THE PEOPLE BEING CHEATED—REGISTRATION BOOK STOLEN—BRUNSWICK COUNTY TO SUFFER.

We have just discovered a first class fraud that is being practiced on the Republicans of Brunswick County. It is well known that the election in Brunswick County will be a close one, and the Democratic Party are determined to elect their man there, and to do so are resorting to every species of villainy.

A respectable gentleman of that county informs us that one day this week he applied to the Registrar of the Lower Division of Northwest Township to have his name registered as a voter, and he was informed by that Democratic official that the registration books for that Division had been lost, and that he could not register.

The Republican majority at that voting place is about two hundred, and if the Democratic County Commissioners of Brunswick County do not produce the registration book which they have so conveniently spirited away, they may rest assured that they will find themselves indicted, each and every one of them, in the United States Court in just as many cases as they by their failure to produce the registration books, prevent Republicans from voting.

This sort of thing won't do at all, and if these County Commissioners lend themselves to such a disreputable act for the purpose of securing the election of Mr. Cowan, and defeating the will of the people, they must take the bitter consequences.

They had better produce the books, and that quick, too.

PERSONAL.

[NOTE.—The following article was published in our issue of last week, but so many calls having been made upon us for copies, and our editor becoming exhausted, we republished the article.]

When we say personal, we mean what we say, and for fear that those to whom allusion is made may not comprehend the matter fully, we would state that we mean to say just what we do say, and if parties, whose names we here give desire to interview us on the subject, we can usually be found at our office.

We prefer not to condescend to personal allusions in our management of a political newspaper, and only do so when we feel ourselves justified by the personalities of those whose name we may use, and while we think and believe that a political campaign may and should be carried on without personalities and abuse, yet we will not allow our political foes to under and traduce us of the Republican party without

our expressing our views and stating what we may know fully and freely.

We first roll up our sleeves and "go to" Julius A. Bonitz of the Goldsboro Messenger. A few days ago that detestable paper, in an article headed "Civil Rights a Live Issue," says:

"The Radical candidates will tell our people that Civil Rights is a dead issue. Let no one be deceived. Only last week a negro man and two negro women demand accommodation at the Humphrey House in this place. Does that look like Civil Rights is a dead issue?"

The Goldsboro News, a paper published in Goldsboro, under date of August 27th, 1872 in an article over the signature of Mr. John Robinson, a gentleman too well known in eastern North Carolina to require an endorsement from us, in a card published by him, says:

"We give the above extract from the columns of the *Charlotte Messenger*. We hope its patrons are satisfied with the truthfulness of the charges made against John Robinson, and least the readers of the News—the Goldsboro Radical News—should miss the enjoyment of the elegance of taste and refined truthfulness of this man of clear conscience, we transfer it to our columns, &c."

"Julius A. Bonitz, during the late 'unpleasantness,' was employed for some time in the service of the confederacy in some business transactions which required the use of leather. Bonitz made some misapprehension of the leather which brought upon him the uplifted arm of justice, and as a punishment he was imprisoned, but was subsequently released upon the condition of his volunteering in the confederate service. This fact is a rumor which we gleaned from the public press while we were confined in prison."

"Another rumor has it that Julius A. Bonitz did and does now cohabit with a certain negro woman, even to the extent of begetting his own image and likeness on the body of said negro woman. A third rumor has it that the said negro woman (or some other) was concealed behind the door of Bonitz room on the occasion of Senator Matt. W. Ransom's visit to him while on a visit to Goldsboro."

"It is a fact that a book containing pictures of the most obscene and disgusting character that could be pictured by the most depraved imagination, was found on the table in Bonitz room as he will remember, at the time when T. T. Howell was Mayor of Goldsboro and that by order of the Mayor it was destroyed because of its obscenity."

(Signed.) JOHN ROBINSON.

We want to know if this is not the same Julius A. Bonitz who, in 1861, employed some negroes (who were then in his service) to break into a smoke-house and steal therefrom a quantity of bacon stored therein; if the said bacon was not found next day in said Bonitz house, and when it was discovered if he did not take leg bail and kept himself out of the way of the officers of the law until the matter had blown over.

Will Julius A. Bonitz rise and explain?

And this is one of the men who belongs to the Democratic party which claims that they possess all the virtue (Lord save the mark) and the intelligence of the State! This is one of those high toned chivalry who never do naughty things, oh, no! This man, who rants and raves about the infamy of the Civil Rights bill is himself a living, breathing, walking exemplification of it, living in open adultery with a negro strumpet, and raising up a family of bastard mulatto children. Bonitz had better "dry up" on the Civil Rights question, he is too much like a great many of his Democratic friends whose private lives are like his, and who would find it almost impossible, were he to throw a brick into almost any crowd of little negroes on the street, avoid cracking the skull or breaking the shins of some of his own flesh and blood.

BONITZ AGAIN.

The following remarks are to apply to Julius A. Bonitz, of the Goldsboro N. C. Messenger.

Last week we had occasion to make a few broken remarks about this man, because of his continued attacks on the principles and the upholders of the principles of the Republican party in this State. We like consistency; consistency in politics as well as in everything else, and when such a man as Bonitz, who preaches against civil rights during daylight and practices social rights at night, undertakes to make political capital out of the former, we think he is fair game for us to go for. We told him so. We told him we would go for him—and we went. And now Julius isn't happy worth a cent. Julius has lots of kin folk in this neighborhood, that is, some of his children have—blood relations, too, their mother having been born in this city of Wilmington, and until the close of the war, a slave in the family Mrs. Robt. H. Cowan. Julius knows all this, though he don't want to acknowledge the fact, and we would not have told this on him if he had not called us an "infamous scoundrel," and threatened us with a suit for slander. He says

our charges are "false in every particular," but he is very particular not to tell us whether or not *Louisa Cowan* is the mother of a half dozen illegitimate children begotten by him, neither does he show any proof that the other charges made against him are not correct. Perhaps, though, all these matters will be ventilated before a jury when the young man brings the suit for slander that he so glibly talks about, but which he will consider a long time before he undertakes. "Like all young men, he may have had his foibles," so he says, and no doubt of it. Several of those foibles were born to him and were well known as his children—their mother's name is *Louisa Cowan*.

Julius, in an article in his paper of 19th inst., calls us a dirty vagabond, a miserable hound, a brute beast, a miserable wretch, a mid-night assassin, a raving hyena, a scoundrel, a reptile and a dirty dog, and says he means every word of it. We cannot imagine where Julius obtained all these pet phrases from, when "the good people of Goldsboro and his friends throughout the State know that his private deportment is that of a gentleman(?) and his association unexceptional." It may be that the last three years have worked wonders for the young man in the way of a reformation, and we hope it has, but his memory must be a very retentive one to have so well remembered the bawdy house epithets that he had formerly been so accustomed to and had used so freely.

Why don't Julius do something besides using disgusting language? We don't retract a word that we have said about him, and we refer him to the first paragraph of our "Personal" article of last week. "We are preparing a biography of this Democratic social rights saint, and propose ventilating lots more of his rascality."

Are the poor men, the mechanics who have families to support, those who make their living by the sweat of their brows, going to allow themselves to be bamboozled by such men as the aristocrats of the Journal into voting for a Convention to make laws which will make a rich man richer and a poor man poorer? For Joe cant fool that class of people. Not much.

Maj. Zeb Crummet tells how a Constable, when serving a summons on an Auctioneer, apologized for his unkindly visit, and stated that he was merely performing an unpleasant duty, and he hoped no offense was given. "Certainly not," said the Auctioneer, "you must attend to the duties of your profession, and so must I to mine." This said, he instantly knocked him down.

THAT SCOUNDREL.—Friend J. W. Hopkins says this, and he knows that a little of it is good for the stomach, and he pitilessly in the many years of our editorial life, and hath sent us a *John* full of the best. Blessed be Hopkins whose name is also John. We recommend the wine as being good wine, and we commend John as being a man who will give you your money's worth of the best.

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN FENDER.—On the 16th inst., at Lillington, J. H. Smyth, Esq., nominee of the Republican party of New Hanover and Fender counties, for the Constitutional Convention addressed a large and attentive audience, and on the next day at Rocky Point the same gentleman and Gen. S. H. Manning, made speeches to large numbers of Republicans, and not a few Democrats who wanted to hear both sides of the question. If these gentlemen could be induced to make some of their telling speeches in some of the doubtful counties, the effect would be very beneficial.

THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE of Pittsburg, Pa., a paper "Devoted to the Interests of Labor and to the Protection of Home Industries" says in its issue of July 17th:

"A broken down aristocrat, who is publishing a paper called the *Journal* in Wilmington, N. C., owes his hands upwards of \$1,600, wages. The latter have struck, and send us a circular containing the facts. Why it is that the proprietor of that paper does not sue those printers for 'conspiracy' for presuming to ask their wages, is something that we refer to the daily newspapers of Pittsburg to answer."

Alas, poor Joe!

REV. DR. M. YASTROW.—It was our good fortune to listen to the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph while delivering his sermon at the laying of the corner-stone of the "Temple of Israel," in this city on the 16th inst.; also to his reply to the toast, "Religion and Good will to all," at the dinner given by our Jewish friends in celebration of the event. One would not suppose that Dr. Yastrow was of foreign birth and education, so pure and choice were his expressions, filled as they were with the most elegant and comprehensive thoughts of the English language, and in common with all others who heard him, congratulate and thank him for the rich literary treat which he so generously furnished us. Our Jewish citizens are under many and lasting obligations to Dr. Yastrow for his kindness and real display in forwarding their religious interests in this community.

CITY ITEMS.

The *Wilmington Daily Post*. The Post will be issued every morning from this date until after the election on the 5th of August. Price for the campaign, 25 cents.

It is our intention to keep the people posted on the important issues of the day, and to expose the constantly cropping out attempts of the destructive democracy to cheat and deceive them.

The Collocation Candidates are to address the people of Harnett Township to-day and a big time is anticipated.

Clifton Ward and James L. Giddens are the opposition candidates for Convention in Sampson county.

Gen. S. H. Manning and George W. Price, Jr., Esq., will devote the greater part of next week to disseminating good sound Republican doctrine to the people of Sampson county.

PENDER COUNTY.—The Republicans of Pender county will meet at their voting places, in their several townships, on Saturday July 31st, at noon, to nominate candidates for Township Officers. Per order of Pender Republican County Committee.

NOTICE.

THE DEMOCRATS OF UNION COUNTY met in Monroe on the 10th inst., and nominated a candidate for the convention in the person of Dr. Redwine. This gentleman is not known, except to a limited extent, in the political circles of the county, and owes his nomination more to this fact, and the underlying sentiment of opposition to a convention which permeates the public mind of the people. It is significant, that more of the party leaders who heretofore led the masses to victory, such as Colonel Walkup and others, have not been selected for the position. Col. Walkup is a gentleman of high character and superior attainments, and would have carried the county despite of any opposition that might have been offered by the anti-conventionists; but he was not once mentioned in the convention that nominated Redwine. This indicates unmistakably the feeling in this county, and that the people do not care a straw "whether school keeps or not."

Redwine was in the confederate service and commanded company F, 35th N. C. T., during the period that Col. Jas. Sinclair commanded the regiment. He is an amiable, easy, inoffensive man, without any decided talent one way or another, and practices medicine in the country on a slender scale with very slender returns, pecuniarily, for his services. He supplements his professional revenues by farming, and being scarcely known outside of his township offers an easy conquest for any enterprising and popular man that may run in opposition. The anti-conventionists have taken advantage of the situation and have put in the field J. J. Husty, Esq., one of the most popular men in the county, and the peer, at least, of Dr. Redwine in every attainment which constitutes the qualification of a member of the convention. Mr. Husty was twice elected to the office of Sheriff, and carried the county over the heads of a host of competitors by overwhelming majorities. It is conceded on all hands that he will be triumphantly elected. We Republicans have had no organization in this county since 1870, and the colored element became thereby much demoralized; so much so indeed, that the colored people have uniformly voted with the Democrats since. Matters, however, are changed, and the colored people of the county of Union will now vote in a mass with the anti-conventionists and their vote will tell next August.

The anti-conventionists, composed of some of the best men from the Republican and Democratic ranks, have organized and appointed the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee to conduct the campaign in Union county, viz: James Sinclair, Chairman; G. W. Flow, J. J. Pickard, A. J. Love, L. B. Fincher, E. S. Harkness, John H. Long, J. O. Griffin, K. M. Husty, Calvin Brown.

Very truly one thing, viz: that this movement is a success, and J. J. Husty, the anti-conventionist, will be elected to the Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

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\$40,000,000 Assets Represented.

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THE WEEKLY POST

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1876.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. H. SMYTH, Esq.,
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
HON. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

GRAVEN COUNTY.
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY.
RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY.
A. McDONALD.

RICHARD C. RADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS,
MADISON C. HODGE,
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES COUNTY.
COL. T. J. DULA,
GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN,
BETTIE COUNTY.
F. W. BELL.

EDGEcombe COUNTY.
W. P. MARSH,
A. McCABE.

FORSYTH COUNTY.
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MARTIN COUNTY.
J. J. MARTIN.

NASH COUNTY.
J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY.
J. W. THORNE.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.
AT LARGE.
J. J. CASSIDY,
J. C. HILL.

1st WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON,
2d WARD—S. VANAMERINGE,
3d WARD—W. H. MOORE,
4th WARD—ALEX. SAMSON,
5th WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMSON.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The destructive democracy are raising a hue and cry against the Constitution of the State, or the ground that it was the work of carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes. We have examined and compared the "Declaration of Rights" as laid down in the old constitution and as laid down in the Constitution now in force, and as a result of the comparison we find that each and every of the twenty-five sections contained in the old bill are, without material alterations or changes, embraced in the bill of 1868. We also find that in the bill of 1868 there is a preamble and twelve more sections than in the old.

The preamble is an acknowledgment to Almighty God for the preservation of the Union and for the continued existence of civil, political and religious liberty, and asking a continuance of them to us.

Sec. 1. Asserts the equality and rights of all men.

Sec. 2. Denies the right to secede.

Sec. 3. Defines the paramount allegiance of the citizen to the government of the United States.

Sec. 4. Refers to the public debt.

Sec. 5. Says there shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in case of fraud.

Sec. 6. The privileges of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 7. Says there shall be no property qualification to affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 8. Refers to education.

Sec. 9. Prohibits slavery.

Sec. 10. Provides that all courts shall be open, and that the citizen shall have his remedy by due course of law.

Sec. 11. Refers to soldiers in time of peace.

Sec. 12. Provides that all powers not herein delegated, remain with the people.

We ask any fair minded man to show us wherein an injustice is done any citizen of North Carolina by the addition of these twelve sections to the bill of Rights? Every one of the sections of the old bill are retained, and the new ones are added to meet the exigency of the times, and we ask any "Constitutionalist" in the State to specify any one of them that he wants stricken out, and for what reason?

"Will you have a small piece of the light meat or a small piece of the dark?" asked Bob's uncle, as he carved the turkey at dinner. "I will take a large piece of both," answered Bob.

THAT MEDIEVAL FEATURE.

Hon. A. M. Waddell cannot think of that medieval feature of our old constitution until a blush, whereby the Jews and Catholics as religious denominations, were debarred from holding any office in North Carolina. He says "the spirit of the age is too enlightened and liberal to permit of any religious crusade against nations or individuals," and yet he and the other leaders of the democratic party are crying out against the Constitution of 1868 which for the first time in the history of North Carolina gave Jews the right to hold office, and wants to replace this liberal and non-partisan instrument with the old Constitution which disfranchised the Jews!

How consistent.

RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

Sec. 26, of the Bill of Rights of North Carolina, as laid down in the Constitution of 1868 says:—"All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

We find the identical words in the Bill of Rights as laid down in the Constitution of 1776 also. Sec. 32, of that Constitution provides, "that no person who shall deny the being of God or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testament, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

The effect of this amendment was to remove the disabilities of all religions except from the Jews, they alone remaining under the ban.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, in his address delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the Jewish "Temple of Israel" in this city on the 15th inst., said:

"Forty years ago, even here in our own State, a Jew could not hold an office of any kind because, and only because, he was a Jew! Nor could a Roman Catholic! Of course no intelligent man among us at the present day can think of that medieval feature of our old Constitution without a blush, but it is only just to say that that instrument was framed nearly one hundred years ago and never altered until 1868, and then principally on account of those religious tests for office."

Now we want Col. Waddell and Mr. D. S. Cowan and the *Journal*, or any other man, to reconcile if possible these conflicting provisions in the "old constitution" that they prate so much about. That instrument in one place says that "all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience" and in another place says that if men don't worship God according to the Protestant religion, or the Christian religion, they are incapable of holding any office within the State!

In plain and palpable violation of the Constitution 1868 and the "spirit of the age" and of the "old constitution" that the democrats affect so much, last spring in the legislature, they deliberately and outrageously expelled Mr. J. W. Thorne, representative from Warren county, because of his religious belief, (so they said) although he publicly and solemnly assented his belief in God in the identical words as laid down in the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church!

Such is the consistency of the destructive democracy.

CIRCUS AT ROCKINGHAM.

The Rockingham *Courier* comes to us with news that more than its usual vim and liveliness, in fact it is a great curiosity in its way, and well calculated to drive away any attack of biliousness that its readers may be troubled with this hot weather.

Some nuns of a third or fourth rate lawyer we presume, judging from the very lucid way he descants on points of law, making them as clear as mud, or possibly some slab-sided, whining hypocrite of a serio-comic religionist, judging from the heading of his article, wherein he asks some bible commentaries about Messrs. Kish and Saul, the said article being nothing else than a tirade of abuse about Judge Buxton, winds up his little speech by saying, "For ourselves, we have no concealments on public questions, and do not intend to cover under our editorial garments 'more in sorrow than in anger' we have written, and hereby take off the mask."

Now we are glad that W. L. S., has no concealments to make, and that he don't hide them under his editorial shirt. How kind and thoughtful of him. But what it is that he don't want to hide we don't know—he talks of taking off a mask, but we don't perceive that he has done so, and still being behind his mask, we can but suppose that he is nothing more than an ass who has been trying to hide his long ears. It certainly looks so, and in this supposition we are strengthened when we hear the braying of a Jackass all the way through. And then it is such a queer way, too, for him to say that he is going to remove his mask, and with a loud and sonorous whicker, say I am "W. L. S." You don't say so! White League secessionist, or Why Lie So, or Which Lie Suits or whatever W. L. S. may mean, we admit that he is a first class clown.

Try again Mr. W. L. S., we know it hurts you to have Judge Buxton force the Jew's of his spurs through your thick hide, but you must stand it, and although you may bray and whicker and prance, you can't keep Buxton and Blocker from representing the good people of Cumberland in the September Convention.

Fifteen years have passed since Democracy, as a national power, received its walking pants. It hopes, no doubt, that its shortcomings have been forgotten by the American people. But they have not, nor will they be, while the burdens of the war, which were made necessary by Democratic treason, are resting upon loyal shoulders. Democracy has cost the nation enough, for one century at least. We want no more of it.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

D. S. Cowan of Brunswick county, Democratic candidate for conventional honors, said in a speech he made at Town Creek on July 11th, that he wanted to see the present Constitution set aside as being unfit and unsuitable for the uses of the people of North Carolina, and that he wanted to see the Constitution of 1776 and the amendments as made thereto in 1868, re-instated in its stead.

The Constitution of 1776, says: Sec. 32. That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the Divine authority, either of the New or Old Testament, shall be capable of holding any office of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

This section it will be seen, disfranchised not only the Jews, but the Catholics also, but with a spirit of strange liberality, in the amendments made and ratified in 1868, we find the following: "ART. IV, SEC. 2. The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows: No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian religion, or the Divine authority of the Old or New Testament, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

The effect of this amendment was to remove the disabilities of all religions except from the Jews, they alone remaining under the ban.

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The spirit of the age in all civilized countries is too enlightened and liberal to permit the possibility of any religious crusades either against nations or individuals."

Now Col. Waddell either knew or did not know what he was speaking when he made use of the above language. If he did not know, he should have shown his good sense by not alluding to a subject of which he was in ignorance. But he did know what he was speaking—he knew that the constitution of 1776 required a belief in the doctrines of the Protestant religion, by which Jews and Romanists were excluded from holding any office in the State, and that the amendments of 1868 removed the restrictions from the Jews! And yet this Democratic hero, this peculiar champion of religious liberty, acknowledges that he has to blush for very shame that such a foolish and unjust law should have been in force in North Carolina for so long a time, and then he says that which was fully calculated to deceive and mislead his Jewish friends, that the Convention of 1868 was called together "principally on account of (and to repeal) those religious tests for office!" Col. Waddell attempted to impress the idea on the minds of the Jews present that the disabilities imposed on them by the Constitution of 1776 had been removed by the convention of 1868, he well knowing at the time that such was not the case, and that they never did enjoy the same rights and privileges enjoyed by those who professed a faith different from that of Judaism, until it was conferred upon them by the Constitution of 1868.

Col. Waddell says that "the spirit of the age in all civilized countries is too enlightened and liberal to permit religious crusades against nations or individuals," and in this spirit of enlightenment and liberality, in 1868 the religious crusade which had been waged against Jews and Catholics for nearly sixty years was abandoned as against the Catholics, but kept up and kept alive by the civilized people of North Carolina, the chivalry of the State, the Democratic party, as against the Jews, until the better days of 1868, when the Republican party came into power, and then, for the first time since North Carolina became a State, were Jews placed on the same political footing with their other fellow citizens.

And it is to the Constitution of 1776, that placed Jews and Catholics under such disabilities and disfranchisements, and to the amendments of 1868 that did not remove these disabilities from the Jews, that Mr. David Stone Cowan wants the people of North Carolina to return. He wants them to reject and set aside the Constitution of 1868, made by Republicans, which requires no religious test for office, save a belief in a Supreme Being, and asks Jews and Romanists to vote for him and his co-conspirators who should be elected, have openly declared that they want to re-establish the old Constitution which disfranchised them!! And Col. Waddell, who is in favor of Mr. Cowan, and of the re-adoption of the old Constitution, says that even his cheeks tingle with shame at the thoughts of such a law, being against the "spirit of the age!"

Age!" Does Mr. Cowan want the "old Constitution?" Will Col. Waddell tell his Hebrew friends that they never did have the right to hold office in North Carolina until it was given them by the Republican party in the Constitution of 1868? Do our Jewish citizens want to go back with Mr. Cowan to the old Constitution of 1776 and be disfranchised, or do they prefer the more liberal and generous Constitution of 1868 which for the first time gave them the right to hold office?

The Working Man's Friend.

The *Wilmington Journal*, catching the fever from the *News* of this city, has turned its composing room into what is known as a rat office—that is, refusing to pay the hard worked printer such remuneration for his labor as will enable him to live in as comfortable a manner as other laborers, and employing unskilled labor—boys—in their stead. The *News* is evidently happy over the change, judging from the space devoted to recording the fact in its issue of this morning. Read:

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—We are glad to welcome this sterling sheet again in its full, comely proportions, after having been in temporary eclipse. The *Journal* has been the sufferer from the same spirit which has been productive of so much evil in the country—the unwillingness to submit to the necessities of the times and to yield to reduction in wages which the increased scarcity of money and the reduced cost of living make both reasonable and necessary. If the evil ended with the rupture between employer and employee, it would be tolerable. But when employees endeavor, after they have voluntarily chosen their position to visit their dissatisfaction upon the employer, aided by organized associations, then it becomes both an infringement upon private right and a violation of public law which must be met in the proper way.—*News*.

The reader will observe that the *News* fails to state that the afore-said *Journal* was indebted to their old employer in an amount somewhat greater than the *News* owed their printers—about \$1,000. The *Strike* on the *News* was not occasioned by the high rates which were being charged by its printers, but because they could not get what was due them. The same reason which actuated the *Journal* printers to cease work compelled those employed on the *News* to justice to themselves and their families, to take the step they did some time ago, which resulted in the office being declared by the Typographical Union to be an unfair one, and in which its members were forbidden to work.

Such, as the *News* says, is the way the pure Democracy call the working man's friends.—*Constitution*.

Mississippi Madness.

During Jefferson Davis' late triumphal political and agricultural tour through Texas he remarked: "In Mississippi the negro majority is so large that I despair of ever seeing that State redeemed." Looking upon Democracy as his redeemer, Mr. Davis knew it could not live in Mississippi by fair voting. As for him, he is willing to accept a homestead in Texas, and let the inevitable alone. The color-line politicians of Mississippi believe they can reduce the Republican majority by killing off Republicans. It is a cruel sort of logic for a civilized age, but it is the most common way of strengthening the Democratic party in the South. Hence we see Democrats in Vicksburg preparing to a Fourth of July meeting and shooting men of the audience. The Republican majority was actually reduced that day three votes in the killed, and several hundred, prospectively, in the intimidated. That is the way the thing works.—*V. O. Republican*.

"Whereas, the present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and conditions of our people, &c." The foregoing is an extract from the preamble to the act calling a convention.

From whom did the wise and learned men who passed the bill derive their information that the present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and conditions of our people?" Did the people say so in 1868 when the question was submitted to them? We did say so in 1871 when they refused to call a convention to amend it?

Are not these endorsements of the people sufficient evidence that they are satisfied with the instrument? Upon what grounds, then, can the barefaced assertion be made that the present Constitution is unsuited to the wants of the people?

Will some of the wealth and intelligence reply to these questions? We want an answer.

Keep it before the people, that Josiah Turner, editor of the *Kaleigh Sentinel*, has declared both in his paper and in a public speech, that the late Legislature was a corrupt body, in that they had allowed a railroad corporation to swindle the people of the State out of a vast sum of money through an exchange of bonds.

Keep it before the people, that although Mr. Turner has thus acknowledged that the late Legislature was a corrupt body, yet, the said Turner is a candidate for the Convention from Orange county, and if elected, will doubtless vote to have the said corrupt Legislature again called in session.

The Convention of 1860.

It is constantly charged by the opposition that the convention of 1868 was composed mainly of "negroes and carpet-baggers," and that our present Constitution framed by the convention, is not entitled to the respect of the people. Let us see how this is: Native delegates 57, adopted 18, colored 120. Of the whole number, 120 only were colored, or adopted citizens. Let our friends circulate this list, that the people may see for themselves how unfounded is the charge referred to.

A Specimen of Democratic Reforms.

The Democrats have been loud in their hostings of the reforms and economy that we should have when they got into power. Well last year they had nearly a two-thirds vote in the Legislature, and here's a specimen of the reforms we got:

Mr. D. P. Mast of Forsythe county, was elected Enrolling Clerk on the third day of the session, and while there was no enrolling done for the first week, he not only charged six dollars a day for every day of the session, but drew pay for two days more than the session lasted, and drew one hundred and fifty dollars beside for extra work.

Not only did he do this, but he got a resolution through allowing him to employ as many assistants as he needed. Under this resolution he employed a sufficient number of assistants to do all his work, and then hired himself out as an assistant to the Enrolling Clerk at three dollars per day.

So we have three Democratic "reforms" under the Legislature that called the Convention as follows:

1. A Clerk drawing for two days more than the session lasted.

2. Drawing two salaries at the same time.

3. Drawing for extra work in addition to the above.

This same Legislature, with this economical "reform" Clerk, will be called back to the next winter if the Democrats elect a majority of the delegates to the Convention.

If the people don't want any more of their "reforms" let them vote for anti-reform candidates.—*Constitution*.

The Democrats are endeavoring to throw sand in the eyes of the people by telling them that there can be no danger in the call of a convention because its action will be submitted to the people for ratification. Now even if this should be done (which is doubtful) it should be remembered that the act allows only such as may be qualified by the convention, to vote on the subject.

Suppose, therefore, that the convention should only allow such men to vote as pay poll taxes, or as is probable, suppose the proposition of the *Albemarle Register* is adopted allowing only such poor men to vote as pay a poll tax and allowing every rich man an additional vote for each five hundred dollars of property upon which he pays taxes. This would give to the aristocracy the power of ratifying any Constitution, however infamous, might be adopted. Rest assured, fellow citizens, your only safety is in voting for Republican delegates thereby securing an immediate adjournment and retaining power in the hands of the people, where it belongs. In this way only can the machinations of demagogues and political tricksters be defeated, the blessings of liberty preserved and peace and prosperity continue to be enjoyed by our citizens.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, alluding to the late ill-fated speech of Hon. Jno. S. Preston, before the Alumni of the University of Virginia, says:

"The destinies of the South have been transferred to the keeping of the younger men, most of whom were not voters when Sumner fell. They have more important tasks than brooding over the past, and presaging evil in the future. They have a vast, almost ruined empire to rebuild and beautify and enrich; a country to render greater and more glorious than ever before. Men charged with this great mission have no time to listen to the manderings and jibberings of unsheathed and unconfined ghosts."

Such talk as that to the young men of the South is most inappropriate, but the brilliant harangue of Preston. Give them to understand that the future of the country depends largely upon their exertions—let them feel that the responsibility of failure or success rests upon them, and they have a high incentive to excel in good works.—*Brown*.

The *News* asks, "If the Democrats are going to adjourn if they get a majority in the Convention, why are they working so hard to carry that body?" The answer is, the Republicans want to carry the Convention to prevent the lawyers and anti-homestead men from doing mischief. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We are doing very well under the present Constitution. Let us let "well enough" alone. The secession Democrats have been doing more or less mischief ever since 1860. If they will not learn wisdom of their own accord the people must teach them; or, if they should fail to do that, they should prevent them at least from doing harm.

The *News* says, "the eighty thousand negro votes are essential to the salvation of the radical party in this State." Yes, Mr. *News*, and we shall get them. Eighty thousand negro votes, and thirty thousand white votes for the Republicans, would make one hundred and ten thousand votes? How are you to overcome that, gentlemen? A few more such admissions from the *News* would be quite agreeable.

When the convention bill was pending in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dula, of Wilkes, moved to add the following section: "That at the time and place of holding the election for delegates, as hereinafter prescribed, the question of convention or no convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State, and if a majority of the votes so cast shall be against a convention, then the delegates elected shall not convene."

The Democrats have raised a hue and cry about the "sacred right of habeas corpus," and yet they refused in the late General Assembly to pledge themselves that the privileges of that writ shall not be suspended. See *House Journal*, 1874-75, page 712.

If, says a contemporary, Brigham Young were an additional "weed" on his last evening he lost a wife or mother-in-law, it is estimated his last would have to be twenty-acre feet high.

Dr. Wheeler's Amendments.

On the 18th of March, 1876, the convention bill being under consideration in the House of Representatives, W. H. Wheeler, member from Forsythe, offered the following amendments:

"Nor shall the said convention amend the Constitution by requiring the payment of taxes a qualification for voters, nor shall the said convention increase the number of Supreme Court or Superior Court Judges; nor shall the said convention amend or abolish any of the amendments to the Constitution ratified February 24th, 1873; nor shall the said convention amend or abolish Article IX, sections II and III, of the existing Constitution; nor shall the said convention provide for any capitation tax; nor shall the said convention repeal or modify section IV, article I, of the present Constitution; nor shall the said convention authorize or propose to authorize branding, whipping or cropping, as a punishment for crime."

The yeas and nays were called, and the amendments were rejected, every Democrat voting against it.

"Full An Ample Power."

The Concord Sun, Democratic, has this about the Convention:

"We think that in their zeal to do the country a great service, the Legislature inflicted a blow, that will take prudent counsel and hard work to overcome. When this body (the Convention) assemble, they do not propose to alter or amend this or that chapter and section of Battle's Revised act, aside in whole or in part, any abnoxious law now on our statute books, but they go FREE, with full and ample power—save a few restrictions (and the *Saturday Watchman*, a Democratic journal, laughs to scorn the idea of restricting the Convention—Ed.) TO SAVED THE VERY FOUNDATION OF OUR WHOLE STATESYSTEM; in fact, to take out the old machinery, including the best circuit judiciary the State ever had, and substitute new, something yet to try."

That the call of the Convention has made it necessary to provide for its prospective session by an increase of the revenue; and this increase is made up in part by taxing all of the personal property of the poor man over twenty-five dollars valuation. The furniture, working tools, hogs, poultry, &c., of the working man are taxed to pay the expenses of a body that proposes to deprive the people of voting for their judges, magistrates and other officers. And to add insult to injury, the lawyer, doctor and other favored classes are allowed an annual income of fifteen hundred dollars free from taxation.

Every earnest Republican should see to it that the people in his neighborhood are made acquainted with the principles of the party, and the contrast between Republicanism and Democracy. Education is all that is necessary to continue in the ascendancy the party that saved the Union, and now advocates honesty in the administration of the Government, and equality of all men before the law.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1876.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, July 1st, the following schedule will be run on the road.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 6:25 P. M.
Leave Florence..... 12:20 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia..... 4:15 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta..... 8:45 A. M.
Leave Augusta..... 4:15 P. M.
Leave Columbia..... 8:15 P. M.
Leave Florence

THE WEEKLY POST
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keogh, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.
Rooms Rep. State Ex. Com.
NATIONAL HOTEL.
Raleigh.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the State opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

[COMMUNICATED.]
TARBORO, N. C., July 19, 1875.

EDITORIAL POST.—Knowing your valuable paper to be ever in sympathy with those who are striving to advance themselves, and knowing it, further, as a champion of education, I desire to report through its columns a few facts which have recently come under my observation.

Under our present admirable State Constitution we have in Tarboro, a free colored school which has now been in successful operation for several years, and for six years successfully conducted by Mr. W. P. Mabson as Principal. The last ten months term of this school began July 1st, 1874, and ended June 30th, 1875. In addition to its pro rata amount of county school fund, and from private donations, this school has recently received the handsome donation of \$450, from the Peabody Fund—through that most excellent and indefatigable agent, Rev. James Sears, a prior donation of \$300 from the same source having been received a year ago. These donations have enabled Mr. Mabson and his efficient committee to establish, and keep going, this most excellent school for the colored youth of the county.

I had the pleasure to be present at the examination on Thursday and Friday, 8th and 9th inst., and could but feel astonishment at the wonderful advancement made by the pupils, while at the same time it, together with the admirable discipline and management shown by the Principal and his efficient corps of Assistants, could but challenge my admiration. At this time the school was visited by the school committee, the board of county examiners and other officials of prominence. All expressed themselves as much pleased with Principal, Assistants and scholars, and the hope is generally felt that this school may continue under its present management, receiving such donations in future as it has so well deserved and received heretofore.

The school register shows the number of scholars to be 236; average daily attendance, 200 (nearly). Number of teachers, four, viz: W. P. Mabson, Principal, Martha Clark, Laura S. Taylor and Chancy Bryant, Assistants.

One very pleasing and creditable feature of the closing exercises, was the public examination of seven young colored men who were preparing themselves as teachers under the instruction of the Principal. Their examination was in every way satisfactory to all, even the Board of Examiners for the county expressing their approbation.

Mr. Mabson has already prepared and sent out from his school thirty-nine young men and women, a majority of whom are now teaching in this county; many of them holding first grade teachers' certificates.

It is gratifying to myself, as to all friends of Education to see the colored youth so rapidly, and yet so surely progressing in the acquisition of knowledge, a fact alike creditable to themselves as well as to the toil worn teachers who labor so assiduously to instruct them. May they still go on, both teacher and pupil, remembering that "Honor and shame from no conditions rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

W. A. DUGAN, Examiner.

And now the irrepressible press of Mississippi have a consuming desire to see Jefferson Davis officiate as orator at the coming Centennial of our nation's birth. They are laboring under the impression that such a selection would be of greater value to constitutional liberty than all the triumphs ever won on the green fields of fratricidal strife. No doubt of it. He always has been, and perhaps ever will be, a bright and shining bonanza to constitutional liberty and free government, but four years of intestine war, and an oppressive national debt, and ten thousand green cemeteries, make the fact quite emphatic and noticeable that he was a little too extravagant when selected as the chief exponent of secession principles to be once more brought before the general public as an instructor of political economy and an expounder of the principles of the Government which he sought to wreck.

A Newark girl hastened the departure of a lingering gentleman caller the other evening by remarking as she looked out of the window: "I think we shall have a beautiful sunrise."

Jefferson Davis.
After their unsuccessful attempt to palm off upon the public the rebel fraud of the Mecklenburg Centennial as a genuine affair of history, it was reasonably supposed that the defiant, unrepentant traitors of North Carolina would "lie still and slumber" for a little while and not seek to attract public censure upon themselves by a fresh and much more flagrant insult to the decently loyal sentiment of the country. But it seems this was too much to expect.

North Carolina has a widely celebrated institution of learning known as "Chapel Hill University," where many of the youth of that State are to be educated, and on the 16th of June last the trustees met for the purpose of electing a President. Among the trustees assembled on that occasion were ex-Gov. Graham, who amiably remarked on a time "the ku klux murders were a species of wild justice, necessary to a proper regulation of society," and Gov. Vance and William L. Saunders, Grand Cyclops of the ku klux; Paul C. Cameron, Kemp P. Battle and others of that same class of men, but not so well known for their adherence to the lost cause. Jefferson Davis was the first and last choice of the trustees for President, and came within one vote of an election, and a good majority would have been given him but for the fact that he has been recently elected President of a college in Texas, which can afford to pay him a larger salary. Hoping to be able to make arrangements for this election was postponed, Jefferson Davis is not a proper person to instruct the youth of this country in its history, its government and obligations, and his appointment to such a position is a menace to the integrity of American institutions.

"I'm a Democrat but I'll never vote to change our present Constitution," was the exclamation that came from a crowd near the Court House on last Friday noon. This remark so attracted our attention that we stopped to find out who the person was that dared to make use of such an expression in public. We found that he was an honest white carpenter from Fayetteville who is at work in this city, and has to pay tax on his *sign* and *compass*, while the lawyer's books are exempt from taxation. He said: "I'm a working man, but speak my opinion openly and above board; here are two evils before me, I must go against my party for my own good, or go for it to my own injury? Of the two evils I'll accept the least, which is, no convention."—*Constitution.*

Mr. Chandler proposed that the Convention bill should set forth "that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts from whatever source, or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State," and every *Unhappy in the House of Representatives* voted against it.

Will the people of North Carolina endorse this action by voting for the Convention candidates?

Remember that Mr. Dula, of Wilkes, introduced the following as a section of the Convention bill:

"That at the time and places of holding the election for delegates as is heretofore prescribed, the question of Convention or No Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State, and if a majority of the votes so cast shall be against a Convention, then the delegates elected shall not convene."

And every Democrat in the House of Representatives voted against it, thereby refusing to let the people say whether or not they desired a Convention.

Let the uneducated poor men of North Carolina bear in mind that the following restrictions was offered in the House of Representatives to the Convention bill:

"Nor shall they require or propose any educational property or any other qualification for office or voting (not now required by the Constitution of North Carolina)."

And every Democrat in the House voted against it.

Mr. Candler of Bancombe, offered an amendment to the Convention bill that the article in the bill of rights which declares that the State of North Carolina shall never remain a member of the American Union, should not be interfered with, and every Democrat in the House voted against it, thereby leaving the door open for a new secession.

It is but a short time since the question of a Convention was submitted to the people. It was voted against by over nine thousand majority. They did not feel willing to trust their rights and liberties to the men desiring to control the Convention. They feared the risk. The same men have forced a Convention upon the people—have done so against the popular will. Let all those who voted against Convention in 1871, vote for the Republican delegates now.

The Legislature did not give the people a chance to say whether they wanted a Convention or not. The people have this remedy—they can elect candidates who are opposed to Convention, and who will vote to adjourn as soon as the Convention is organized.

Idleness will never recover a lost fortune. If you are down, don't wait for some one to pick you up—get up, and more ahead though you had never fallen. Pluck is better than brains in the long run. Combine them and you have the power that moves the world.

Charge it upon the revolutionists, that they failed to call a convention until after Congress adjourned, thereby showing their intentions were evil and boded no good to the government of the United States.

"I declare," said Susan, as she watched the people coming into church "that man looks like a piece of dried beef."

"Hush!" said her sister, "it isn't meet in you to talk so."

The Salisbury (N. C.) Intelligencer is a high-toned journal which teaches its readers that Mr. Thos. B. Keogh, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of that State, has been attempting "to learn North Carolinians how to vote." In the eyes of the Intelligencer, however, Mr. Keogh's greatest crime, as well as that of Col. Ball, the Editor of the Greensboro New North State, is the accident of Northern birth. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which self-exalted Southern ignoramus treat "non-native" gentlemen. Both Keogh and Ball are well known in Washington as honest and capable leaders of the Republican party, against whose private or public character not a breath of suspicion has ever been alleged. Industry, integrity and enterprise are their especial qualifications, the exertion of which in the State of their adoption has benefitted the commonwealth. Assaults upon them, made by such bigots as the editor of the journal in question, will not fail to redound to their credit among thinking and respectable people, and certainly will not deter them from their duty of aiding the Republican party in securing a lasting and overwhelming victory in the pending campaign in the Old North State.—*Republican.*

The Proposed Convention.
Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and deliverers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO RE-ESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

A near-sighted Boston man was lately riding in a street car, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat, smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was when she came over and whispered in his ear, "Oh? I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he knew it was his wife.

It is a stern reality that Bart, Fuller, of Fayetteville, is bitterly opposing the election of Judge Buxton to the convention. The reason is obvious. Buxton beat him last year for Judge in a conservative district.

The Democratic Legislature last winter exempted \$1,500 of the rich professional man's property from taxation and refused to exempt but \$25 of the farmer, the laboring man and the mechanic.—*Etc.*

Yet another warning. Joseph Bates, of Vermont, falls dead while carrying in an armful of wood. Show this paragraph to your wife. Nay, cut it out and pin it to the woodshed door.

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J. S. TOPHAM & CO.

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This Week.

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HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,
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English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS,

Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC

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WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF

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CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

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PROSPECTUS

OF

THE EDUCATOR

A weekly newspaper published every Saturday in Fayetteville, N. C.

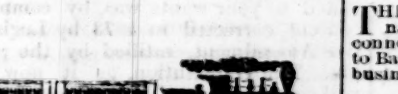
THE EDUCATOR, a journal of moral and intellectual advancement, will be especially devoted to the interests of the colored youth of North Carolina, and will be the uniting advocate of every measure calculated to benefit that class of our citizens who most need the need of education and an organ.

While not strictly a party paper, THE EDUCATOR will earnestly defend the Republican principles and policy, believing them to be necessary to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the American people. Religion, Literature, Agriculture and News will make special features of THE EDUCATOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year in advance, \$2 00
Six months, in advance, 1 00
Three months, in advance, 50 cts
WADSWELL & SMITH, Editors and
July 2-4 Publishers, Fayetteville, N. C.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST.,
Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7:15 A. M.
Arrive in Charlotte 7:00 P. M.
Leave Charlotte 7:00 A. M.
Arrive in Wilmington 6:45 P. M.

Night Trains.—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg 5:40 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte 6:30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte 5:30 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg 6:00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 6:00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

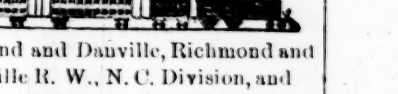
At Charlotte, with the Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent,
dec 11

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.



Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W. N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leave Charlotte 8:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.
" Air Line Junction 9:20 " 8:50 "
" Salisbury 11:45 " 10:52 "
" Greensboro 2:20 A. M. 1:35 P. M.
" Danville 5:44 " 4:05 P. M.
" Burkeville 5:56 " 4:15 "
" Burkeville 11:35 " 8:36 "
Arrive at Richmond 2:42 P. M. 11:17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leave Richmond 1:35 P. M. 5:08 A. M.
" Burkeville 4:52 " 8:35 "
" Danville 10:23 " 1:17 A. M.
" Greensboro 2:00 A. M. 4:23 "
" Salisbury 4:34 " 6:45 "
" Air Line Junction 7:20 " 8:29 "
Arrive at Charlotte 7:15 A. M. 8:47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro 2:15 A. M. 3:35 "
" Co. Shops 3:35 " 4:55 "
" Raleigh 7:25 " 8:45 "
Arrive at Goldsboro 10:05 A. M.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL.

Leave Goldsboro 5:00 P. M. 7:22 A. M.
" Raleigh 7:22 A. M. 11:57 "
Arrive at Greensboro 1:15 "

North Western N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro 4:30 P. M. 6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Salem 6:15 P. M.
Leave Salem 9:20 A. M. 11:15 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro 11:15 A. M.

Passenger trains leaving Raleigh at 5:52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train, making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leaves Richmond at 9:00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12:45 p. m., leave Burkeville 4:30 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7:35 a. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 383 Miles.

For further information address
R. E. ALLEN,
General Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE

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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway.

General Freight Department,
WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central Railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequalled facility for business shipments from

Wilmington and all Eastern Cities,
TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, SHELBY,

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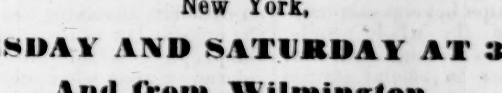
Rates to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned, Office in Bank of New Hanover building.

April 9-11

F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

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VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.



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NO DELAYS.

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For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

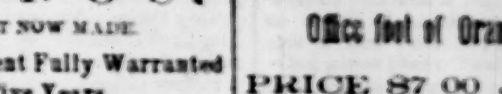
D. D. C. MINK, General Eastern Agent,
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Baltimore and New York Lines
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Sailing from BALTIMORE
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AND FROM WILMINGTON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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NO DELAYS.

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Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick

